



Trend of Today's Markets

Stocks strong. Bonds firm. Curb higher.
Foreign exchange narrow. Cotton steady.
Wheat lower. Corn easy.

VOL. 90. NO. 209.

HOUSE LEADERS
AGREE TO ACCEPT
REORGANIZATION
BILL CHANGES

One Would Permit Congress to Override President's Order by Majority Vote, Instead of Requiring Two-Thirds.

WOULD ALSO DROP
EDUCATION MOVE

President Said to Have Made Concessions After Phone Talk — Fight Is Renewed on the Floor of House.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 2. — President Roosevelt, on advice of House leaders, is said to have agreed to a modification of the controversial Government reorganization bill.

Informed sources said, as the House convened today to consider the program, that Roosevelt had given his approval to a demand that the education office remain in the Interior Department and that Congress be permitted to set aside by a simple majority any of his reorganization orders under authority of the bill.

Representative Warren (Dem.), North Carolina, a member of the House Reorganization Committee, earlier had told newspaper men that when the House decided to resume general debate on the measure, he would have "an important announcement."

Warren's announcement, however, was delayed first by a quorum call, and then by a motion on whether to resume consideration of the bill. Both the quorum call and the roll call were forced by opponents of the measure.

Both of these dilatory moves were beaten.

Warren then announced that the special House Reorganization Committee would accept an amendment permitting Congress to overrule presidential reorganization orders by a simple majority. As the bill now stands, a two-thirds majority of both houses would be required to block transfer of bureaus ordered by the Chief Executive.

Warren said the committee also would sponsor an amendment assuring that the office of Education would remain in the Interior Department and not be transferred to a proposed new department of welfare.

Applause, in which both Democrats and Republicans joined, greeted Warren's announcement.

In between the two calls, Chairman O'Connor (Dem.), New York, of the Rules Committee, moved unsuccessfully that the bill be killed by tabling.

Opposition Tactics Denounced.

Warren opened his remarks with a denunciation of the bill's opponents. He accused them of dilatory tactics which he said consumed time that might have been used for constructive debate.

He referred to the deluge of telegrams and letters members of Congress have received on the reorganization measure.

"Propagandists," he asserted, "have been going to every length and extreme as a vehicle to annihilate and destroy our President."

With reference to the education office amendment, Warren said: "A vile, malicious whispering campaign has surged against the country to arouse and disturb a great church. To the eternal credit of some of the outstanding members of this House who belong to this great church, this damnable propaganda has had no effect whatever."

The word education in Section 5 of the bill has been portrayed as meaning Federal control over education. Every one knows who is fair, every one knows who desires to be honest and straightforward in the discussion of the legislation, he declared.

Turning to the broader question of reorganization, McCormack said

Vatican Disavows Austrian Bishops' Appeal for Anschluss; Denounces It as "False Political Catholicism"

Broadcaster Says Judgments of Church Leaders on Governmental Matters Are Not Infallible and Is Not Their Task.

FAIR WITH FROST
TONIGHT; NOT SO
COOL TOMORROW

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CHINESE HOLD OUT IN BLASTED RUINS OF SHANTUNG CITY

Defenders Throw Mechanized Units Into Battle at Taiherchwang, in Its Tenth Day.

JAPANESE FORCES TO NORTH CUT OFF

Planes Drop Food and Munitions to Invaders Hemmed in at Yihsen and Tsaochwang.

HANKOW, April 2.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was invested today with sweeping political powers as the Kuomintang (nationalist party) acted to place China's political organization on a war-time basis. Already commander-in-chief of the army, Chiang was elected leader of the party in the closing meeting of an emergency session of the party congress. That post has been vacant since the death in 1924 of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the party and "father" of the Chinese Republic.

SHANGHAI, April 2.—The Chinese hurried new mechanized units into the battle raging at Taiherchwang on the South Shantung front today.

This city, on the Grand Canal and a spur of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, stands in the way of Japan's offensive against the Lungai Railway, vital east-west transportation artery of central China.

The walls of Taiherchwang were blasted into ruins and mud houses were reduced to dust, but the stubbornly resisting Chinese, who for 20 days have blocked all Japanese thrusts at Suichow, junction of the Lungai and Tientsin-Pukow lines were still holding. It was the tenth day of the bitter fighting at Taiherchwang, which is 15 miles north of the Lungai Railway.

The Japanese claimed to have occupied the villages of Tungchow and Fankow, five miles away. Japanese planes flew low over Yihsen and Tsaochwang, northwest of Taiherchwang, dropping food and munitions by parachute. They also dropped leaflets encouraging Japanese troops to advance, to hold out until reinforcements arrived from Tientsin, Shantung seaport.

Chinese Report Killing 3000. Japanese discontinue. Chinese claims of successes, asserting the Japanese completely dominate Shantung Province and were encircling 100,000 Chinese in the Lini sector.

Previously the Chinese reported they had killed 3000 Japanese troops in heavy fighting in Southern Shantung, 2000 of these at Taiherchwang in a hand grenade fight at close quarters, in which they also captured 17 tanks. They asserted they had surrounded Taiherchwang, northwest of Taiherchwang, and that a "dare-to-die" corps had entered the small town during the night and killed 1000 Japanese in hand-to-hand fighting.

A fierce battle was said to be raging north of Taiherchwang with both sides reported maneuvering widely in the creek of a 60-mile fish-hook front from Lini to Taiherchwang and northward to Yihsen.

Japanese dispatches said that fully 100,000 Chinese were deployed on the battle line from Lini to Taiherchwang alone.

Chinese Report Taking Pingyuan. Chinese military headquarters at Chengchow reported Pingyuan, 50 miles northwest of Taiherchwang, had been recaptured after an all-night Chinese cavalry attack which, with previous successes, had cut off Japanese communications. The Chinese also asserted they had occupied Hoochowang, important Grand Canal crossing near Taining.

Chinese dispatches said seven Shantung Province towns, including Chaochen and Hwohsien, were recaptured. Chinese guerrilla troops in North Honan Province reported killing 2000 Japanese, capturing 800 and taking 62 trucks and seven armored cars.

The Japanese army announced mopping-up operations in the Lake Tai area, west of Shanghai, had been completed and that more than 6000 Chinese troops had been killed.

STRIKERS AT BELVIDERE, ILL. VOTING ON SETTLEMENT OFFER

Cowing Machine Company Ready to Grant Wage Increase and 45-Hour Week.

BELVIDERE, Ill., April 2.—Terms for proposed settlement of a strike at the National Sewing Machine Co. plant were placed before striking employees for a vote today.

Carl Baylander, general chairman of the strikers, said voting would begin at 1 p. m. on a compromise offer by the company. Terms of the offer, he said, included: Upward adjustment of wages 45-hour week, seniority rights and an open shop.

KILLED IN SCHOOL BUS COLLISION. VICKSBURG, Miss., April 2.—A school bus on its last trip of the term had a gravel truck collide near Port Gibson yesterday, killing one student and injuring six others.

German Troops Distributing Food in Vienna



ARMY field kitchen, one of a number placed in the poorer sections of the city since the annexation of Austria.

VATICAN DISAVOWS AUSTRIAN BISHOPS' ANSCHLUSS NOTE

Continued From Page One.

all, the word of the Supreme Pastor, gives them warning.

"The consequences always will be that these pastors commit themselves and fighting deplably in the political field rather than in the religious and ethical field. Such pastors, for example, use their own authority to convince the faithful of the truth of some theory which is practical only in political life, even when these theories and facts are judged much differently by many experienced and reasonable people.

"For example, it is not the duty of the ecclesiastical authorities to speak of the economic, social and political successes of a government and to measure these same successes.

"None of the faithful is obliged in his heart to accept such judgments of the church, or to orient himself with regard to political policies on the basis of these judgments.

"Still worse, perhaps, would be that false Catholicism of overly wise adaptation when at the same time simple believers of all classes, tired of the fundamental teachings of God's word, embrace naturalism while the pastors short-sightedly join the victorious of the day.

Conduct Unworthy. "All upstanding men far beyond immediate church circles must consider such conduct of pastors unworthy and faithless. Also, the unquestioned faith of the flock would become brittle. And the church's opponents could triumph because the bond between the faithful and the pastors could be broken."

"Consequently, every false Catholicism, every false political Catholicism, is to be condemned and branded.

"Before Christ's judgment chair this false Catholicism cannot endure because of its inner ugliness. It cannot endure before the judgment chair of the church, the bride of Christ, which comes what is elevated by true Catholics above cowardly humanity as the bride without wrinkles and folds.

"Therefore, down with the false and up with the true political Catholicism—a phrase which in itself is so displeasing."

Archbishop of Vienna Reaffirms Statement on Plebiscite. VIENNA, April 2.—A reaffirmation of the Austrian Catholic Bishops' support of the Nazis in the plebiscite on union with Germany drew wide attention in Austria today.

The statement was made by Theodor Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, in a letter yesterday to Joseph Buerckel, Adolf Hitler's lieutenant in charge of the April 10 plebiscite.

Cardinal Innitzer wrote in part to Buerckel: "I repeat that the Bishop's announcement of our viewpoint regarding the plebiscite is to be regarded only as an affirmation growing out of the voice of our common German blood."

"I should like to advise you of my sincerest wish . . . that with the Bishop's announcement a turning point may come in the religious and cultural life of our people, which would lead to the greatest internal pacification and reconciliation between church, state and party."

German Catholic Bishop Urges Followers to Vote "Yes". FULDA, Germany, April 2.—Dr. Johannes Baptist Dietz, Catholic co-Bishop for Fulda, issued a formal appeal today to his diocese to support the union of Austria and Germany in the April 10 plebiscite. Catholic Bishops have been meeting in Fulda for several days.

Bishop Dietz' appeal expressed hope for an act of appeasement by Adolf Hitler. Bishop Dietz pointed out that a great historical change had taken place which was obvious to everybody. He entertained the hope, he said, that the "creator of the new and irrevocable greater Germany will combine a generous appeasement with the achievement of national unity and thereby make complete the joy of the new and greater German people."

He therefore admonished his diocese to share his confidence and on election day to register a "hearty yes."

Leaders Agree to Changes In Reorganization Bill

Continued From Page One.

If any revamping of the Government was to be accomplished, "there has got to be some delegation of power," he declared. Congress could not do the job itself "because then the old gerrymandering goes on, the old trades are negotiated."

"From the practical standpoint," he said, "there must be some delegation of power somewhere and that can only be to the President of the United States whose constituency is the entire country."

Warren said sponsors of the bill had been "confronted by every form of obstruction by the minority and by some members of the majority side who want to keep this going so that the propaganda may continue to come in."

Days Drive to Re. Rumely. "It may be said here," he added, "that the one who directs this is a sweet-scented rosebud of unsavory reputation by the name of Dr. Rumely. To show the extent to which they would go to destroy a man and the cause he espouses, I hold in my hand a telegram. It is so vile, so shocking, so horrible, that were any man to attempt to read it into the record, he would be expelled from the House."

"We know they are getting names from telephone directories, names are being signed of people who never sent them, who do not exist and who are even dead. It has narrowed down to a proposition to destroy the President of the United States."

Dr. Edward A. Rumely is executive secretary of the National Committee to uphold Constitutional Government, an organization opposing the reorganization bill.

"A Sign of Weakness." McCormack shouted it was "a sign of weakness when men resort to calling their opponents names." Declaring that some persons called the President a "dictator" and others called him a "Communist," McCormack said, amid Democratic laughter and applause: "There's only one thing left—I don't think they'll ever come to this."

Contrasting conditions in this country with those in Russia and Germany, McCormack drew more applause when he declared: "My freedom of religious conscience has not been impaired. I go to my church on Sunday."

Cheers and Yells. He called on the House to adopt the amendments proposed by Warren and "one or two others I have in mind, including one to exempt the veterans' bureau from the bill."

"Practical considerations dictate that," he said. Members rose in their seats with cheers and rebel yells when McCormack concluded with an appeal to the House not to allow a campaign of "malicious hatred" to destroy "the great humanitarian of the day, Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Representative Ditter (Rep., Pennsylvania), the first minority member to speak today, said "a remarkable change had come about in the attitude of Chairman Cochran (Dem., Missouri), and other members of the House Reorganization Committee since last night."

Holding Out New Bait. At that time, he said, there was an "insistent and arbitrary demand" that general discussion of the program end.

"I was most interested this morning to listen to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Warren) hold out some new bait for us," Ditter said.

"Those of you who feel the intent and purpose of this bill is to be fooled by the supposed concessions. The intent and design of the bill is the same as it was."

Ditter said Dr. Rumely's committee to uphold constitutional government had been held up for ridicule because of opposition to the administration policy.

President Roosevelt's reported change of position was taken, it was learned, when some of his leaders talked with him by telephone this morning about the setback they suffered last night when the House balked a move to shut off debate on the measure.

BRITAIN AND U. S. TO CONFER ON SHIP TONNAGE, GUNS

Three-Month Consultation Period Provided by Treaty May Be Shortened to Hasten Building.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 2.—Following the announcement yesterday that Great Britain and the United States no longer would be bound by the 1936 London naval treaty's upper limit of 35,000 tons for battleships, because of fears Japan is building or has ordered warships of more than 40,000 tons, Britain now will confer with the United States on tonnage and gun caliber, the latter limited by the treaty to 16 inches.

Authorities here declined to speculate on what the new figures might be or the time when a decision would be reached, but there were indications that the three-month consultation period stipulated in the treaty might be shortened.

Chamberlain Wants Speed. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was understood to desire Parliament to approve any increase in naval spending before the summer recess in July, when shipyard will deliver 54 vessels due to join the navy this year.

The naval estimates for the 1938-39 fiscal year set British spending at \$123,707,000 (\$618,585,000), or \$18,642,000 (\$93,210,000) more than the previous year, exclusive of a vast construction program.

A supplementary estimate was planned for work to be started during the year on two battleships, seven cruisers, one aircraft carrier and other vessels.

France, the third party to the 1936 pact, announced it would continue to observe the treaty's restrictions unless another continental European Power abandoned the 35,000-ton limit.

New British battleships may exceed 45,000 tons and still use the Singapore dock, opened six weeks ago.

Larger cruisers were not mentioned in notes exchanged among Britain, France and the United States, but the British Government was known to be considering building such vessels. Construction of larger cruisers may depend on consultations with France, Soviet Russia and Italy.

Britain formally notified Germany and Soviet Russia, with whom it has separate treaties through which they came within the scope of the 1936 pact, as well as Italy and Japan, of the battleship escalation.

ADMIRAL N. J. BLACKWOOD DIES

Askes to Be Scattered at Sea as He Requested.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 2.—The death of Rear Admiral Norman Jerome Blackwood, 72 years old, distinguished in naval and medical circles, became known here today.

He died yesterday at the Cottage Hospital of which he became superintendent only three months ago. The body was cremated late yesterday and naval services will be conducted in San Diego Tuesday.

In accordance with the Admiral's wishes, no announcement was made at the time of his death. Also in accordance with a last request, the ashes will be scattered at sea. Born in Philadelphia, he attended Franklin and Marshall, the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., and the University of Pennsylvania. He was married in 1922 to Rebecca Barnes Wilkinson, of Syracuse. After retirement in 1930 he became medical director of the Provident Hospital, Chicago.

Administrator of W. P. A. had made a "public debut" of that great humanitarian agency, at least in the city of Philadelphia, was made by Representative Stack (Dem., Pennsylvania).

Hopkins, Stack said in the debate, is sure to be the first secretary of a proposed new Department of Welfare, which the bill would establish.

Men are walking Philadelphia's streets in search of jobs, he said, because the "political blessings" won't give them their political blessing. "Those who have been 'politically sanctified' at the political trough," he asserted.

Pointing at a flag, he shouted: "Don't tear down Old Glory and wrap it around Harry L. Hopkins."

On the roll call, the following Democrats from Missouri voted to consider the motion to limit debate: Romjue, Nelson, Williams, Connor, Hennings and Cochran.

The following Democrats from Missouri voted "No": Bell and Anderson. Short (Rep.) also voted "No."

The total Democratic vote in the affirmative was 147, Progressive 2. The Democratic vote in the negative was 100, Republican 3. Progressive 5, Farmer-Labor 4.

Archbishop of Detroit Refuses to Urge Protest Against Bill. DETROIT, April 2.—Archbishop Edward Mooney of Detroit declined the request of a congressman that he urge Catholics to protest against the Government reorganization bill.

The archbishop telegraphed to the congressman, whose name he withheld, that "I see nothing in the bill to expand present functions of Federal educational agencies and therefore to arouse fears in regard to Catholic interests."

U. S., British and French Notes On Lifting of Battleship Limits

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Following are the texts of communications exchanged by the United States, Great Britain and France on the battleship question:

United States Note.

With reference to Article 25 of the naval treaty signed in London on March 23, 1936, I have the honor to notify Your Excellency, in accordance with paragraph (2) of that article, that the Government of the United States of America finds it necessary to exercise the right of escalation reserved in paragraph (1) and of effecting a departure from the limitations and restrictions of the treaty.

The proposed departure relates to the upper limits of capital ships of sub-category (A) and to the caliber of guns which may be mounted on capital ships of sub-category (A).

The above action is motivated by the fact that the Government of Japan is constructing or has authorized the construction of capital ships of a tonnage exceeding the limitations and restrictions of the treaty. In view of the refusal of the Japanese Government, on being formally approached, to give assurances that these reports are ill-founded, His Majesty's Government have no alternative but to regard them as being substantially correct.

French note: The Government of the French Republic has examined with the greatest care the communication through which the Government of the United States has been given enough under date of March 31 to notify its intention of departing from the upper limits which the London naval treaty, 1936, had fixed for capital ships in sub-category (A).

The Government of the Republic has taken due note of the reasons which have led the American Government, as well as the British Government, to this grave decision. Being desirous of limiting as far as possible the extent and eventual consequences of this first departure from the treaty, it agrees that an agreement may be reached at an early date among all the Powers which have up to the present conformed their construction to the limitations at present in force.

Without awaiting the beginning of the consultations necessary in order to attain this result, the French Government must declare that in spite of the departures to which the American and British governments have had recourse, it will persist in respecting, in so far as regards naval construction, the qualitative limitations fixed by the treaty of London so long as no continental Power departs from that standard.

With reference to Article 25 of the naval treaty signed in London on the 23rd March, 1936, I have the honor in accordance with paragraph (2) of that article to notify Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom find it necessary to exercise the right reserved in paragraph (1) of effecting a departure from limitations and restrictions of the treaty.

The proposed departure relates to the upper limits of capital ships of sub-category (A). The precise extent of the departure will depend on the result of the consultations provided for in paragraph (3) of Article 25.

HITLER, IN IRONY, CALLS SELF 'DICTATOR'

But Adds That He Is Asking Whether People Approve His Actions.

By the Associated Press.

STUTTGART, Germany, April 2.—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler styled himself a "dictator" yesterday for the first time in a public address.

The term was applied ironically, however, in a discussion of his Reichstag address on Feb. 12 with former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria.

Speaking in behalf of the April 10 plebiscite on Germany's union with Austria, Hitler observed sarcastically: "It was strange that I, with the nation behind me, should have to ask to meet with a man with a nation against him, and he calling himself a democrat."

"So I, as dictator of the German people, asked Schuschnigg, the democrat, to come and talk to me. Then, to justify himself before the democracies of the world as a democrat he thought of playing for time. He thought too loudly."

"I had to act quickly, there was no time to ask the Reichstag or the nation. But now the world is witnessing this spectacle: 'I, the so-called dictator, am asking the German people whether it approves of my actions.'"

He added that "Bismarck created the empire with blood and iron," but that at that time "one thing was still lacking—the great ideal which we now have."

33 CANDIDATES PASS STATE BAR EXAMINATIONS

19 From St. Louis and Surrounding Area; 47 Fall in Tests for Admission.

By the Associated Press.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 2.—Names of thirty-three candidates for admission to the Missouri Bar who successfully passed examinations conducted here Feb. 26, March 1 and 2 were announced by the clerk of the State Supreme Court today.

Forty-seven candidates failed to pass. Those successful were: St. Louis—John J. Dowling, John E. Ebinger, Albert M. Eisenberg, Carroll Comer Oliver, Bernard Melillo, Norma Louise Owing, George F. Farnell, James J. Rittganscamp Jr., Joseph F. Schneider, Jack E. Schiff, Jules T. Swift, V. N. Sheldon, Arthur B. Schnelthorpe Jr., Milton R. Wismar; also William R. Bascom, Clayton; Marjorie F. Gilman and Wilbert Curtis Schade Jr. University City: John Francis Mahoney, Maplewood, and William H. Hahn Jr., Pacific.

Kansas City—F. J. Board, Carl C. Carder, Victor S. Davidson, William H. Ellsworth, Roy H. Johnson, John M. Rhiner, John P. Ryan, Eugene Taxman. Max E. Hall, Mount Vernon; R. A. Kalpe, Kansas City, Kan.; Maurice L. Mason, St. Joseph; Russell D. Roberts, Kirksville; Berry Wall Stanley, Kirksville; Ralph H. Dugins, Marshall.

French Cabinet to Decide What to Do With Refugees. PARIS, April 2.—The problem of what to do with Spanish Government militiamen interned at Bagneres de Luchon will be submitted to the Cabinet Monday.

Thousands of Spaniards, including the soldiers, have fled into France to escape from Spanish insurgent armies sweeping across Northeastern Spain.

A source close to the Ministry of Interior said the Cabinet probably would decide to send the Government soldiers back to whatever part of Spain they desire.

BRIDGE JOB BOSS TO IGNORE STRIKE THREAT, HE SAYS

Contract for St. Charles Span to Be Carried Out, He Asserts—Six Driven From Work.

By the Associated Press.

George Owens, general superintendent of the Massman Construction Co., announced today at his Kansas City office that the company would carry out its contract for the reconstruction of the highway bridge across the Missouri River at St. Charles despite the threat of a general strike by 6000 A. F. of L. workmen on public construction jobs in St. Louis and vicinity Monday.

The Building Trades Council called the strike in support of a demand that only union members be employed on the bridge job at prevailing union wages. Union cement finishers were called off three jobs at noon on Thursday in anticipation of the general walk-out. All large construction was shut down today, as A. F. of L. building mechanics do not work on Saturdays.

Owens said his company had signed a contract with the Independent Workers' Organization, which he described as a bona fide labor organization. "We intend to go ahead with the job," he added. The contract with the Independent Workers provides for wages ranging from 67½ cents an hour for laborers to \$1.50 for steelworkers.

Six laborers, who attempted to resume work on the \$300,000 job this morning, were driven away by 150 pickets, who stoned a truck, injuring one of the occupants, Charles Teson, 20, residing near Florissant, was taken to St. Louis County Hospital following the attack for treatment for lacerations of the face. He said a thrown bottle struck him in the face and broke the bridge.

The pickets were armed with clubs, pieces of iron and lengths of garden hose filled with sand. One of two deputies on duty at the bridge fired gas shells into the crowd, which retreated a short distance.

St. Louis County officers announced that a laborer, arrested yesterday morning, was identified by several union pickets as the man who fired a shot at a truck from a truck. The laborer, held at Capt. Innes, made a general denial.

Jobs from which A. F. of L. men are to be called, all financed in part by P. W. A. grants, include the National Guard Armory, Psychiatric Hospital, Soldiers' Memorial, Marine Hospital, Fifth District Police Station, University City Postoffice, an addition to the Clayton City Hall, school construction in Kirkwood and St. Charles and all road, sewer and viaduct construction.

SCHOOL CENTENNIAL TODAY Anniversary of Beginning of Public Classes in St. Louis.

Today is the one hundred anniversary of the opening of the St. Louis public school system. The only observance planned was a radio speech this afternoon by Superintendent of Instruction Henry J. Gerling.

For several months the various schools have been holding individual pageants, open-house meetings and other events taking note of the centennial. The city's first school was at Fourth and Spruce streets, with 175 pupils.

ment's decision on whether the return to Catalonia would violate neutrality.

Orders had been issued for the Spanish militiamen to be sent back to their own country on three special trains. But at last night's midnight, these orders last night at the last minute and concentrated the fugitives in a camp, guarded by French soldiers and mobile guards.

Besides the soldiers, there were some 2000 other fugitives, mostly women, children and old men who had crossed the border in the past three days.

These non-combatant refugees were moved into camps in the interior of France. They came down through the mountain passes hungry, ill-clad and, in many cases, suffering from illness.

Twenty soldiers, suffering from wounds, were placed in French hospitals. Another was held for Spanish police because he could not account for possession of \$200,000 francs (\$32,000) worth of stocks and bonds.

U. S. Embassy to Be Moved From Barcelona Tomorrow. BARCELONA, April 2.—The United States Embassy in Barcelona will be transferred tomorrow to San Vicente de Llorenç, near the coast 20 miles northeast of Barcelona. It will be one of the last embassies to be moved out of the capital of Government Spain.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its editorial principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely stating news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
 April 20, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Spring Song.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

IT is depressing to read news of bombings in Spain and China, of Hitler's Anschluss, of the strained relations between Poland and Lithuania and, generally, of the turmoil in the war-maddened world. Disheartened by a recent perusal of the front page, I went out for a walk, to see if I could not shake off Monsieur Melancholy, who was weighing me down like an Old Man of the Sea.

It was warm. The sun was giving the first real evidence that winter had passed. The sky was pale blue, and I was considerably cheered by the sight of a few white clouds floating serenely over the less tranquil domain of man. Presently, I was on a narrow path through a meadow covered with grass that was already green. In the center of this meadow stood two lonely trees, as yet unclothed, but whose numerous green buds testified that spring had blown its breath of life into them once more.

At the edge of the meadow was a small wooded refuge, which contained more varieties of trees than I knew the names of. The birds were just as varied: robins, meadow larks, yellow-hammers, blackbirds, bluejays and woodpeckers. A rabbit sprang from the earth before me and bounded away; a squirrel quickly scurried up a nearby tree and peeped out quizzically from the other side of the trunk.

As I turned homeward, I, too, felt the effect of the woodland rhapsody. My spirits were no longer depressed. How could they have remained so, amid this freshness, gaiety and joie de vivre? The only real troubles in the world, I decided, are man-made, and they might easily be avoided, were it not that man makes much ado about nothing.

So, let the dogs of war fill the air with their ominous growls. My ears are attuned to a gentler sound: the gay song of spring, which has come once again.

J. J. FOREBECK.

Reorganization Bill Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I PROPOSE an amendment to the President's bill to reorganize Government bureaus. A joint committee should be elected by the House and the Senate to supervise and coordinate the permanent and emergency Government agencies. One of the first acts of this committee should be to propose a list of three persons for every new job in the reorganized bureaus, from which the President Roosevelt might select the various appointees.

Dexter, Mo. CLAY STONE.

Loose Weeds and Isolationists.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

THERE are people more pestiferous to the public welfare than Communists, and in this class we should include the isolationists. Unfortunately, Congress is liberally peppered with them. They are as objectionable as loose weeds on a Western range, and their effect on the brain resembles that of those plants.

Senator Hiram Johnson is a good example of the veteran isolationist. He is the watchdog of the nation's foreign relations. They are his specialty. His is the duty to protect us from undue intimacy with foreign devils, especially the British. He has already seen to it that defaulters on debts to us are financially wired off from our bank deposits. In the future, they can do no more than gaze enviously at our wealth through barbed-wire entanglements.

But this present matter of a suspected naval agreement between Washington and London is making our watchdog growl savagely. He has sniffed in every corner of the premises, but so far in vain; he would like to be able to say, "P. H. H. H. H. I smell the blood of an Englishman; he is alive or he is dead, I'll grind his bones to make my bread." But so far his appetite remains unsatisfied. Let Britain beware. L. R. JOHNSON, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Against the River-Front Project.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I agree with R. Windley. We are among hundreds who want to know what Mayor Dickman was thinking about when he insisted that the river-front project go through. What benefit will the poor people of St. Louis derive from all this expenditure? None.

J. W. HALLEY.

An \$8,000,000 "Skeeter Factory."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

IF the gates of the new Alton Dam are closed with the present crop of timber between here and Grafton left standing, this \$8,000,000 lake will become a veritable "skeeter factory." It is claimed that a river purges itself of its impurities in seven miles, but that also implies a current of three to four miles per hour.

With Old Man River as stagnant as the New Deal, and these trees serving as effective nets to collect sewage, river debris and other filth, this town is going to be lousy with mosquitoes in another year. From a scenic standpoint, dead tree-tops protruding from the surface of the lake will present a constant eye-sore, and motorboat operators will have to stay sober if they expect to negotiate the snags to be left in the shoal waters.

If this mess is the best the taxpayers get for the \$8,000,000, I submit that Alton would be a "damstie" better off without the dam site. JIM MCINTOSH, Alton.

THE WESTWARD FLIGHT.

The "flight from the city" was the subject of a pamphlet distributed to the guests of the Neighborhood Association at a dinner Tuesday evening. If the statements contained therein are to be accepted as true, and there is no reason for not so accepting them, the whole central area of St. Louis east of Grand avenue is undergoing a progressive degeneration.

This unhappy condition would be bad enough if confined to the area discussed. But it is quite evident that the forces operating east of Grand are also at work in at least 70 per cent of the whole area within the city limits. If the residents and business organizations east of Grand are being driven westward by an inexorable force, those living west of Grand are being driven still farther west. In other words, the still desirable section in the West End, as well as other smaller neighborhoods to the south and north, are not anchored, are not serving as bulwarks against a further westward migration, and are therefore the next potential victims of the spreading blight.

Why this so-called "flight from the city"? A prime cause, obviously, is "smoke," a subject which does not have to be labored. But even in the many cases where persons would prefer to live close in despite the smoke, they find they must live either in apartments or in houses that are already described as obsolete or obsolescent. In short, the replacement of old houses by new or the building of new houses on empty lots in all the older sections of the city proper is immediately and definitely discouraged by the difficulties of financing.

Private financing agencies will lend up to 65 per cent of the value of house and lot. The Federal Housing Administration will lend up to 50 per cent. But the "value" is determined not so much by the actual cost of construction or sale as by the average "value" of the neighborhood. And, to repeat, 70 per cent of the city's area, including neighborhoods which are attractive and well kept, is "obsolescent" by definition.

The private companies are limited arbitrarily by accepted considerations of "prudent investment." The F. H. A., however, was presumably brought into existence for a social purpose. Yet the appraisal of property by F. H. A. administrators has proved quite as arbitrary as that of the private credit agencies, and the effect of this policy is to force the prospective house-builder to seek the newer neighborhoods, which are generally outside the city.

One cannot quarrel with the F. H. A. representatives for operating in accordance with sound business practices. On the other hand, a broader and a more socially alert general policy might bring about a regeneration of values, which, in the long run, would make their risks on city property no greater than elsewhere. And once this alarming decline in city values had been arrested, private companies would be more than willing to participate in their reinforcement.

As it stands, there is no effective group or agency which seems to have any interest in preventing the existing City of St. Louis from becoming a blighted city.

IN MEMORY OF GUNNAR WIDFORS.

The many admirers of the art of the late Gunnar Maurits Widfors, "painter of the national parks," will be glad to know that the United States Board on Geographical Names has designated a 7800-foot prominence on the northern rim of the Grand Canyon as Widfors Point, in memory of the artist. Bishop Scarlett of St. Louis, who knew the Swedish painter intimately and who brought about an exhibition of his water colors and oils here in 1934, and M. R. Tillotson, superintendent of the Grand Canyon National Park, are chiefly responsible for the designation. They may take satisfaction in their accomplishment. If the modest, self-effacing Widfors would have wanted his name attached to any feature of the American landscape, it would have been a high point overlooking the great canyon of changing blues and reds and cobalts which he loved so deeply and painted so faithfully.

A FEDERAL DRIVERS' LICENSE BILL.

A Federal drivers' license bill, sponsored by Senator Truman, has just been passed by the Senate and sent to the House. Objectors from states that lack drivers' license laws, or from states whose laws are inadequate (and that includes Missouri), will be on insecure ground in criticizing the bill.

The measure forbids unlicensed drivers to operate motor vehicles in interstate commerce, and sets standards for state license laws, including visual tests, driving tests and examinations in knowledge of highway rules. Since the purpose of the bill is to induce states to pass sound license laws, the effective date is set four years in the future.

The Missouri law falls far short of the Truman bill's standards. It requires no test or examination whatsoever, merely information as to age, weight, height, color of eyes, address, etc. Missourians need not even apply for their licenses in person, but may order them by mail. Such a law obviously can do nothing to keep unfit drivers off the highways, except in so far as suspension of licenses after accidents exerts some control.

It is not surprising that the continuance of traffic tragedies in appalling numbers has resulted in a bill providing that the Federal Government take a hand. If the states wish to avert this interference, they can pass drivers' license laws that will really protect their citizens. The Truman bill is a warning for the Missouri Legislature's next session.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

The two-week tour by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra into the cities of the South and the Southwest is apparently meeting with even greater success than that of last year and the year before. In many of these cities, the concert by the St. Louis band is already regarded as a fixed annual event, a periodical and full-populated visitation of the Muse, which has been timed appropriately to coincide with the spring. And all the cities, on the Southern, as well as the Midwestern tours, to judge from reports of the concerts in the press, have large and growing audiences for symphonic music.

The benefits from these tours are reciprocal. The communities which cannot afford the maintenance of a first-rank orchestra can nevertheless have this direct and first-hand contact with great music splendidly played—an experience for which the radio, valuable though it be, is only a substitute. The orchestra, for its part, has a larger field in which to work and new audiences to act as added stimuli. The orchestra is also the best possible advertisement for the city as a place in which to live, work and

do business—if one wants to look at it from that viewpoint. It is sure evidence of cultural and civic maturity.

It is to be hoped that the tours will be continued and extended. The members of the orchestra need to have a longer season, and there are many unvisited towns that can now furnish stable symphony audiences.

STUPID TACTICS.

The stupidity of much of the opposition to the Roosevelt administration passes belief. At no time has it been manifested so glaringly as in the fight against the pending reorganization bill.

Here is a bill which has been represented as inimical to business, yet there is nothing whatsoever in it that bears upon the relations of the Government to business. It has been represented as increasing the centralization of authority in Washington, when it does nothing of the sort. All that it does is to permit the President to rearrange, in the interest of greater efficiency, the powers that are already there.

The goal of reorganization is one that was sought by Herbert Hoover and half a dozen other Presidents before him. Every attempt to reach it heretofore has come up against a stone wall of active antagonism on the part of the bureaus affected and of inertia or antagonism in Congress. If the present promising movement should be wrecked by the misleading propaganda which has been turned loose against it, there would seem to be no chance of ever effecting any worthwhile changes in the chaotic governmental set-up.

By creating an entirely false issue in the reorganization fight, the opposition to the President weakens itself for those battles in which a genuine issue of public policy is involved. It plays directly into the hands of Mr. Roosevelt on all issues. It helps to discount in advance every argument that may hereafter be urged against a real attempt to centralize power unduly at Washington. That is what we mean when we say that those who, for whatever cause, are trying to work the country into a fury against Mr. Roosevelt over a false issue, are doing, both from their own point of view and that of the country's welfare, an incredibly stupid thing.

We commend to our readers the realistic appraisal of the situation printed today under the cartoon.

A CENTURY OF SCHOOLS.

The public schools of St. Louis are observing their centennial today.

April 2, 1838, the bustling little frontier city had one school, at Fourth and Spruce streets, with two teachers and 175 pupils, and a curriculum originally limited to reading and 'riting'. It was open to the public, thanks to a Federal land grant, but there were no school taxes, and pupils were charged \$2.50 a quarter for tuition. Today, the city has 157 free schools, a teaching corps of 3900, a student body of 100,000 and a broad field of useful instruction. The people will be asked next Tuesday to vote for retention of the 85-cent tax rate, which has been authorized for the last 17 years.

All that change within a hundred years, even as St. Louis itself grew; and the railroad replaced the steamboat, and gas, electricity, the radio, the airplane, movies and all the other wonders of modern times were born. A century earlier, in 1738, the site of St. Louis was Indian forest, St. Genevieve was no more than three years old, and the Eastern seaboard was still a colonial outpost of Europe. While celebrating the present centennial, St. Louisans cannot help but speculate on the character of their schools, their city, their very world, a hundred years from now, in 2038.

BOSS TOM IS VERY, VERY HURT.

Tom Pendergast may, on the surface, have been jubilant over the outcome of the Kansas City election Tuesday, but that placid exterior cloaked a deep and aching wound. It all comes out now. The Boss can suffer in silence no longer, and so must make public the inner gnawing he had thought to conceal.

Ingratitude—that's what has shattered the Buddha-like placidity with which Boss Tom rules the destinies of his subjects. Shakespeare had quite a bit to say about that same species of transgression, and Tom can second every word. The winter wind is "not so unkind as man's ingratitude." The bitter sky does "not bite so high as benefits forgot." Ingratitude, "more strong than traitors' arms," is to Tom "the most unkindest cut of all," just as it was to the noble Caesar.

And who are the Missouri Brutuses who have so deeply wounded the Missouri Caesar? None other than William Hirth, farm leader, and Lloyd Stark, Governor. The one ingrate, according to the Pendergast brief, sent an emissary to make overtures and, when the mission failed, took the field against the Boss. The other, his lament continues, accepted organization support in his campaign, every ounce of it that could be mustered, and then failed the machine in its hour of need.

All this is too much for a patient sufferer to endure. Pendergast rejects the Governor's felicitations on his victory as a hollow mockery. Gravely noting the enormity of the offense, the statement ends by saying that Mr. Stark "will have to live with his conscience the same as the rest of we humans."

If the Governor chooses to reply in similar idiom, he might say that he seen his duty and he done it.

PROGRESS ON THE REFUGEE PLAN.

Eighteen of the 33 countries addressed by Secretary Hull have replied with approval of his plan for joint international action to aid political refugees, and more acceptances are on the way. Only one nation, Italy, has thus far declined to co-operate, and the requirements of the Rome-Berlin axis doubtless account for that refusal. The plan now is so far advanced that the first conference to put it into effect is being arranged.

Particularly gratifying is the fact that acceptances have come from eight major Latin American countries, whose broad areas and undeveloped resources offer the possibility of absorbing many refugees. The industrial nations, beset by acute unemployment problems, must impose fairly narrow limits on immigration. Those of later settlement, however, still have unexploited frontiers where the outcasts of Europe can find opportunity to use their energy and their talents, to the ultimate benefit of the nations that offer shelter.

Contributions from private sources will be necessary to finance the exodus, and to care for the refugees until they are established. The fine spirit in which the majority of nations are joining in this humanitarian movement will doubtless be reflected in individual philanthropies.



"BOGIES UNDER THE BED"

False Issues in the Reorganization Fight

President has benefited by tactics of foes of measure to reorganize Federal bureaus, says capital observer; after creation of "dictatorship" bogey, on a measure which is in reality a moderate step toward governmental efficiency, victory will make it appear that Roosevelt has "repaired damages to his prestige and political power."

Arthur Krock, Washington Correspondent, in the New York Times.

AN excellent illustration of how greatly political values were distorted by some opponents of the Federal reorganization bill was provided by the news-ticker that served this office. From New York came this sentence in a report of trading on the exchange: "Indications of increasing opposition to the Government reorganization bill brought a rally into the stock market today."

If the opposition to the Byrnes bill had been kept within the bounds of truth and reason, Wall Street and other interests would have paid only ordinary attention to the legislation which the Senate passed Monday.

The powers it delegates to the President do not bear on anything that is disturbing confidence in this country or depressing business. They have been sought by three other Presidents and were almost given to Herbert Hoover by a Democratic Congress. In form much more drastic and really dangerous to the maintenance of the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, they were endorsed by many Republicans, including Will H. Hays.

Had the objections to the Byrnes bill been temperately expressed, in consonance with the comparative unimportance of the issue, and had objectors refrained from calling on citizens to send the thousands of telegrams that have blocked the commercial wires, the President would not be in the position of having gained a tremendous point. And the Senate would not have been placed in the position of having furnished him with the sinews of dictatorship.

As a matter of fact, he did not gain a tremendous point, but a relatively minor one. And the Senate gave him nothing with which to build any part of a dictatorship. The Byrnes bill contains many useful and needed provisions to modernize the Government, abolish overlapping, prevent waste and co-ordinate the sprawling executive function.

But before introducing the measure, Senator Byrnes took away at least one legislative gift to the President which the House had conferred: the right to appoint Congress auditor-general. And the House had previously, by exempting the independent and quasi-judicial agencies from executive domination, safeguarded the legislation from the proposals of the Brownlow-Gullick-Merriam report, which the President had endorsed.

The President actually got about half the powers he wanted, and the House and the conference committee of Congress still have opportunities to reduce the only two remaining which are really objectionable. One is the substitution of a single civil service administrator for a bipartisan board. The other is the requirement of a two-thirds vote of Congress to prevent the President from virtually abolishing certain useful bureaus if he is so disposed, which he probably is not.

But the type of agitation employed against the Byrnes bill has given the overwhelming impression that the Senate has yielded something vital to our form of democracy under administration pressure, that Mr.

Roosevelt is again its boss, and that he has repaired the self-inflicted damages to his prestige and political power during the last year. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The forthcoming T. V. A. inquiry, the tax bill which the Senate Finance Committee is about to write and the defeat of the Gilbertsville Dam project in the House last week all demonstrate the serious weakening of Mr. Roosevelt's influence with Congress.

Had not the President's unrelenting foes seized upon the Byrnes bill as a chance to deal him a much-advertised blow, the real political situation would not have been obscured as it has been by the Senate's passage of this legislation. To this extent, the President can be grateful to them for magnifying normal party support into a gigantic test of his influence.

The accusations of this opposition, reflected in the protests evoked by its over-stress, are not in the least borne out by the roll call on Senator Walsh's motion to recommit the Federal reorganization bill. According to the more frenzied publicists, a vote in favor of recommitment was a vote against Mr. Roosevelt and his suspected nefarious designs against democracy; a vote against the motion was a vote to advance these designs.

Among those supporting the Walsh proposal were Senators Bone, Bulkley, Pittman and Wagner. All four are stout New Dealers, who have repeatedly expressed certainty that the President has no such ambitions.

Among those opposing the Walsh proposal were Senators Byrnes, Harrison, Logan, Milton and Radcliffe. Not one of them has any wish to see the presidential power extended in any way to upset the governmental balance or to advance the radical ideas of the New Deal. Mr. Harrison has just turned up the pet tax statutes of the administration, and Mr. Radcliffe revolted on the Supreme Court bill. All, by contrast with Mr. Bone and Mr. Wagner, are conservatives.

When the smoke of propaganda has cleared away and the legislation is finally passed and begins to function, it will be seen that many of the passions torn to tatters were unsubstantiated. But meanwhile they have served the President well and unexpectedly in an hour of need.

A MULTILINGUAL PEOPLE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

ALREADY possessed of three official languages, Switzerland has just added a fourth to its string.

German is spoken by about 75 per cent of the Swiss people and predominates in 16 of their 26 cantons. About 20 per cent speak French, which predominates in four cantons, and about 4 per cent speak Italian, which predominates in one canton. The newly recognized official language is Romansh, an Italian dialect, which is spoken by not more than 1 per cent of the Swiss people and only in part of Grisons Canton.

The multi-racial Swiss nation clearly believes in equality and fair play, even for minorities, a virtue that is not apparent, to the same extent, among some of its more numerous neighbors.

A Boss Survives

From the New York Herald Tribune.

SHRINKAGE in the plurality of the Pendergast candidate for Mayor of Kansas City, from 58,000 in 1934 to 43,000 in the election just held there, seems to show that the machine still runs efficiently; although it is by no means what it used to be. Pendergast also gained a seat in the City Council—an elected body which, it was expected, would put an end to boss domination, but which, as sometimes happens, did not prove a fatal obstacle to machine control.

Tuesday's election was quiet and orderly. A bi-partisan board supervised the voting and it may be supposed that recent election of 58 election workers for 1938 had something to do with the calm that pervaded the polls. Pendergast elected the head of the ticket and recovered the Council seat which he lost to the opposition in 1934, in spite of the fact that, as he was quoted as saying after this week's election: "The President of the United States was against us, the Attorney General was against us, the Governor was against us, the bi-partisan Election Board was against us—there is a suggestion that as to what a boss thing ought to be the function of a 'bi-partisan' board—and the Kansas City Star was against us."

The Pendergast machine, which began to be powerful as far back as 1880, still weathers one more storm. In spite of charges of corruption, protected gambling and vice, there seem to be more voters in Kansas City who prefer to be governed by officers put up by it than by others elected on pledges of a different sort of administration. Its triumph, however, are likely to be more difficult and less in-degree as time goes on, if the laws are enforced.

CITIES GET IT IN THE NECK.

Walter G. Heron in the Kansas City Journal-Post.

THE school apportionments for March were the greatest in the history of the State. Again the discussion rages as to distribution of sales tax payments to schools and other so-called emergency expenses.

Hickory County is a typical Ozark county. It received \$46,864 more in benefits from the State than it paid in sales tax. The sales tax payment per capita was 88 cents.

Macon is a typical North Missouri county. It received \$87,219 more than it paid in the per capita sales tax there is \$2.02. Kansas City and St. Louis get it in the neck, with St. Louis taking the hardest blow, being the largest city in the State. Kansas City and Jackson County paid in \$335,039 more than they got back, while St. Louis paid in \$1,769,078 which went elsewhere in the State last year. The per capita sales tax payment in St. Louis was \$8.70, the highest in the State, and Kansas City was second with \$4.65.

The figures show conclusively that the figures above do not reflect the total amount of State revenue paid to schools in the counties mentioned. They represent only the amount of sales tax money paid to schools last year.

RECIPE FOR PROSPERITY.

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard.

THE most constructive and effective program the Government could follow consists of two main items. First, positive activity to reduce costs of public administration everywhere; second, action to increase primary prices, which would benefit farmers and other producers, without permitting additions to secondary, or processing, prices.

A program of this kind would restore the balance needed in this country. It is the program which would benefit the unemployed and, ultimately, all labor.

SHOE PLANT UNION OPENS DEFENSE IN L. R. B. HEARING

Brotherhood to Put on About 100 Witnesses at Hannibal, Its Business Agent Says.

LABOR BOARD RESTS ITS CASE

Last Witness Asserts Alleged Company Organization Tried to Make it Hard to Strike.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.
HANNIBAL, Mo., April 2.—The Western Brotherhood of Shoe and Rubber Workers, which describes itself as an independent local union at the Hannibal plants of the International Shoe Co., began today its defense against the charge of the National Labor Relations Board that it is a company union.

The labor board is an intervenor in the N. L. R. B. hearing in which the company is charged with unfair labor practices. The labor board rest its case yesterday by the testimony of 15 witnesses. The testimony of the first witness, a typewritten record of the case, exceeds 3700 pages.

Benjamin Rendlen, the attorney and business agent for the brotherhood, said he might call 100 witnesses. At the conclusion of the brotherhood's case, the company will make its defense.

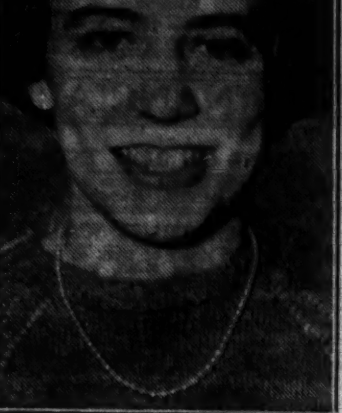
Motions Overruled.
After the labor board had closed its case, Trial Examiner David F. Smith overruled motions by the company and the brotherhood to dismiss the charges and a motion by the company to strike from the record all testimony relating to the company's motion. They were the complaints by Earl Kroeger and Herbert Beadle.

The last witness put on the stand by the labor board was W. C. Broadus, first president of the brotherhood, who testified yesterday that he had been elected to the office of president of the brotherhood in 1934, and that he was elected to the office of president of the brotherhood in 1934, and that he was elected to the office of president of the brotherhood in 1934.

Foremen Thrown Out.
Broadus, who had been on the stand for more than two days, also testified that several company foremen and other supervisory officers originally had been members of the brotherhood and that they were thrown out about a month after its organization. One of these foremen had been nominated for president of the organization and another had been president of the brotherhood two days after a meeting last June 18 of 16 old-time employees in the office of C. F. Nerck, labor boss of the three shoe plants. He held his office until July 12, when there was an election. At this time, the witness said, the brotherhood had in excess of 1000 members.

Only 100 at Meeting.
Alan F. Perl, N. L. R. B. attorney, then elicited from the witness that only 100 post cards were sent out announcing the election meeting and that only 100 persons, or one-tenth of the membership, attended. Although Broadus said he was unable to give any details as to how the election was held.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH WASHINGTON U. Queen



MISS SOPHIE MAY McCALLUM, who was crowned Queen at the annual University Engineering School at the Norwood Hills Country Club last night. She is a freshman in the College of Liberal Arts. She was graduated from Ferguson High School last year.

MAYOR OF JUAREZ KILLED BY TIME BOMB

Employee Injured by Explosion Dies Later—Package Received in Mail.

By the Associated Press.
EL PASO, Tex., April 2.—Mayor Jose Borunda of Juarez, Mex., was killed in his office last night when a time bomb exploded in his hands. Domingo Barrera, an office employee, received injuries from which he died today.

Heriberto Garcia Rivas, Juarez District Attorney, said Borunda had returned to his office to look over a package he had received in the mail. The bomb, Garcia said, was inside the package.

When the mayor opened the package, the bomb exploded in his hands. Barrera was struck in the face by fragments and knocked down. The mayor staggered and fell a few feet away.

The package, Rivas said, was postmarked from a Chihuahua City, (Mex.) hotel, and bore the name and address of one of Borunda's relatives. Officers think the names were faked.

Gen. Juan Felipe Rico, military commander at Juarez, took charge of the city hall and directed the investigation. He placed a squad in front of the building.

Borunda had been involved in a political feud between Gov. Gustavo L. Talamantes of Chihuahua and former Gov. Gen. Rodrigo Lopez. The package was charged with murder for the killing of Federal Senator Angel Posada in Juarez a few weeks ago. Borunda was identified with the faction headed by Talamantes.

ACTRESS INSISTS SHE ALREADY IS BRIDE OF JACK KIRKLAND

Halls Stoddard Denies Report That License Was Applied for at Doylestown, Pa.

MONTREAL, April 2.—Halls Stoddard, ingenue of the touring comedy hit, "Yes, My Darling Daughter," said today it was "utterly silly" to suggest that she intended to be married to Playwright Jack Kirkland tomorrow because, she said, they already were married.

They were married last Sunday at Springfield, Pa., she said, by Justice of the Peace Levi D. Stever. She recalled very distinctly, she added, that Stever insisted on returning \$3 change when Kirkland offered him a \$5 bill for performing the ceremony.

CIO COUNCIL REPLIES TO DR. R. EMMET KANE

Anti-Communist Speaker, in Rejoinder, Says He Didn't Use Words Imputed to Him.

The St. Louis Industrial Union Council replied today to references to CIO leaders made by Dr. R. Emmet Kane Tuesday in his address on Communism at St. Louis University. In a statement the Council asserted Dr. Kane had "tried to use a meeting of open-minded St. Louisans for the purpose of propagating ideas inimical to trade unionism and non-partisan politics."

The CIO statement undertook to refute three specific charges which it attributed to Dr. Kane: That a CIO organizer "made remarks of a seditious nature" at a recent public meeting; that the organizer was "implicated" in the killing last fall of a workman at the Cruden-Martin Manufacturing Co., who was strangled to death; and that sit-down strikes were an "emulation" of Soviet Russia.

At the meeting Dr. Kane did not name the CIO organizer to whom he referred, but he told reporters later that was Ralph Shaw of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

Seditious Remarks Denied.
"The Steel Workers' organizer identified by Dr. Kane made no seditious remarks," the CIO statement said, "but instead forthrightly said that the wages and hours bill had not as yet been passed because there were enough Congressmen and Senators friendly toward labor. We contend that such a statement is not seditious, but is instead a plain statement of purpose in keeping with the stated beliefs and policies of the President of the United States."

"We point out that the steel workers' organizer identified by Dr. Kane was at no time charged with having anything to do with the unfortunate death near the Cruden-Martin plant."

Member unions of the CIO did stage sit-down strikes in St. Louis during the last 18 months, but did unions not affiliated with the CIO. The sit-down strike, however, is not a foreign emulation, but was used in the United States and in St. Louis before the turn of the century and long before there was a Soviet Russia, as has been pointed out in a news article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Correction by Dr. Kane.
Dr. Kane, informed of the CIO statement, said he had not used the word "seditious" in describing Shaw's speech, but had quoted him as saying, with reference to the Shaw, "the previous relief demonstrations at the City Hall." The next move against capital will be successful even though it might result in bloodshed and loss of life" because the CIO had organized relief protesters.

The CIO statement said that Shaw's "implication" in the killing of the Cruden-Martin worker, Dr. Kane said he had not used that word, but had read to his audience a police report which quoted one of the four men indicted for manslaughter in that killing as saying that Shaw had given him \$1 the next day and told him to get out of the S. W. O. C. office, because the man he had beaten had died.

What he said about sit-down strikes, Dr. Kane added, was that they were an "emanation of the Soviet Russia system of seizure of private property."

"Red Herring Strategy."
The CIO statement said Dr. Kane's speech "followed the common strategy 'of all those who seek to hang the red herring around the neck of the CIO in an effort to alienate workers from the trade union movement.'"

"We would also like to point out," it added, "that Dr. Kane is not alone in his reactionary protests. Certain St. Louis employers, desirous of beating down the wages of labor and hopeful of lengthening its hours, are indulging in the same tactics."

"In essence, Dr. Kane, under the guise of fighting Communism, attacks the Committee for Industrial Organization and all that it stands for so the industrialists may prosper while the workers continue in insecurity and poverty. We do not believe that the citizens of St. Louis suspect the Committee for Industrial Organization of un-American tactics or of promoting the cause of any foreign State. Our objectives are pure and simple. We wish to organize the workers, to better wages, to shorten hours, to improve working conditions, to enable workers to engage effectively in the legal activity of collective bargaining and thus to perpetuate in realistic fashion American democracy and what it traditionally stands for. Politics is not our main objective."

NEW DISPLAYS ADDED AT THE FLOWER SHOW

Yesterday's Attendance 12,000, Total to Date 69,000—Tomorrow Last Day.

All large garden arrangements, all kinds of flowers, prize winners and other entries of the Greater St. Louis Flower and Garden Show at the Arena will be kept intact for final sessions of the show today and tomorrow. Judging of last regular events and the St. Louis Floral Products' National Airmail section was concluded yesterday.

New non-competitive displays will be added today and tomorrow, including freshly cut flowers that will be shown in the main arena building. Doors will open tomorrow, the last day, at 9 a. m. and will close at 11 p. m.

Yesterday was designated Queen Mary Rose day, after a flower by that name heading competition in the cut rose class. Nine first places were won by the Hill Floral Products Co., Richmond, Ind., the largest number of blue ribbons won by an exhibitor in a day's competition.

Forty-seven trophies and ribbons were awarded to winners in the air-mail section. There were 262 entries from 103 cities in 36 states. Attendance yesterday was 12,000, bringing the total for the show thus far to 69,000.

First Place Winners.
Cut roses—Hill Floral Products Co., Richmond, Ind.; St. Louis Rose Co., St. Louis; Amling Rose Co., St. Louis; and National Rose Co., St. Louis.

Amateur division for table arrangements—Mrs. Albert Huntington, 736 Fairview avenue, Webster Groves; Mrs. J. H. Sentenne, Kirkwood; Mrs. Leslie Cox, 23 Ponca trail, Kirkwood; Mrs. A. H. Feuerbacher, 32 Brentwood Park; Mrs. Phyllis Chomson, Kirkwood; and Mrs. A. S. Knapp, Belleville.

Altar arrangement—Emmanuel Church of Webster Groves, Holy Innocents Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

St. Louis Postal Employees' Airmail section (Floral in conservatory grown flowers):
Corages—Motor Vehicle Service of San Francisco. (Trophy donated by Mayor Dickmann). Orchids—letter carriers of Oakland, Cal., and Joseph J. Ferguson, New Orleans.

Postmaster Charles E. Donnelly, U. S. Post Office, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Carnations—National Federation of Postoffice Motor Vehicle Employees branch at Milwaukee; Postoffice clerks at Sedalia, Mo.; and National Federation of Postoffice Clerks branch at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Miscellaneous—Clerks and carriers at Sedalia, Mo.; National Federation of Postoffice Clerks branch at Chicago, N. C. National Federation of Postoffice Clerks branch at Portland, Ore.; motor vehicle employees at Baltimore, Md.; and postal employees at St. Louis, Mo.

Postmaster Charles E. Donnelly, U. S. Post Office, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Carnations—National Federation of Postoffice Motor Vehicle Employees branch at Milwaukee; Postoffice clerks at Sedalia, Mo.; and National Federation of Postoffice Clerks branch at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Mrs. Eunice W. Smith Burial.
Funeral services will be held today at 2:30 o'clock at St. George's Episcopal Church, 6345 Wydown boulevard, Clayton. Burial will be in Valhalla Cemetery. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Hugo K. Graf of St. Louis, and four sons, the Rev. Frederick Gratiot and Lynn Gratiot of Chicago, and Jules and Delmar Gratiot of Los Angeles.

MEXICO REPLIES, SAYS IT WILL PAY OIL FIRMS

Knows How to Honor Obligations, Note Handed to U. S. Envoy Asserts.

MEXICO, D. F., April 2.—President Lázaro Cárdenas repeated last night Mexico's intention to pay for expropriated American oil properties, but gave no indication of the form of the payment.

Cárdenas handed to United States Ambassador Joseph Daniels a note to this effect after the Chief Executive was reported to have reached a tentative agreement with an American and a Briton to find foreign markets for Mexican oil.

The note was in reply to one Daniels gave Cárdenas Tuesday saying the United States expected payment for the properties of 12 American companies taken over by the Government March 18.

The Mexican note, without being specific, said, "Mexico will know how to honor its obligations of today and its obligations of yesterday."

A high Government official indicated Mexico would seek to pay the debt in oil.

Oil circles said it was understood tentative terms were reached at conferences between Government officials and the American and British promoters who negotiated an Ethiopian oil concession in 1935, and Bernard E. Smith, New York stock broker.

Labor troubles, similar to those which have kept the Mexican oil industry in turmoil for years, have developed again. Desperate Cárdenas appeal that workers refrain from strikes during the period of economic stress, electrical workers called for a walkout.

The National Federation of Electrical Workers announced that stoppages in the cities of Tampico, Puebla, Zacatecas, Maratón, Vera Cruz and Gomez Palacio had been set for April 11.

The workers alleged abuses by employers and demanded wage increases.

MUSIC EDUCATORS OPPOSE PERMANENT ART JOBS BILL

Adopt Resolution Against Measure, Pointing Out It Does Not Specify Preparation Standards.
The Pepper-Coffey bill before Congress, which would provide permanent Government positions, not subject to civil service regulation, for all persons now temporarily employed on WPA projects for the theater, the dance, music, literature, graphic and plastic arts, and architecture and decoration, was opposed by the Music Educators' National Conference in a resolution passed in the closing sessions at Municipal Auditorium yesterday of its six-day convention.

It was pointed out that the bill does not specify any standards of preparation to be required of employees of the proposed bureau. The conference, however, declared it was in favor of a Division of Fine Arts in the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, which would be in charge of the bureau.

Text of Note of President of Mexico; Statement by Hull

WASHINGTON, April 2.
THE text of the note of President Lázaro Cárdenas of Mexico to the United States Ambassador on the oil seizures follows:

My Government considers that the attitude adopted by the United States of North America in the matter of the expropriation of the petroleum companies re-affirms once more the sovereignty of the people of this continent which the statesman of the most powerful country of America, his excellency President Roosevelt, has so enthusiastically maintained.

By this attitude, Mr. Ambassador, your President and your people have won the esteem of the people of Mexico.

The Mexican nation has lived in these last few days through moments of trial in which it did not know whether it would have to give rein to its patriotic feelings or to applaud an act of justice of the neighboring country represented by your excellency.

Today my country is happy to celebrate without reservations the proof of friendship which it has received from yours and which will be carried in the heart of its people.

Mexico has always wished to maintain its prestige, carrying out its obligations, but elements which did not understand Mexico placed obstacles in the way of this high and noble purpose.

Today a new dawn breaks on it with the opening to it of the doors of opportunity. You may be sure, Mr. Ambassador, that Mexico will know how to honor its obligations of today and its obligations of yesterday.

Mr. Ambassador, it is a satisfaction for the Mexicans to have the friendship of a people which through its President continues to support the policy of friendship and respect of each nation, a policy which is winning for your country the affection of many peoples of the world.

Secretary of State Hull issued the following comment:
I have just received from our Embassy in Mexico City the text of a note which the Mexican Government presented to our Ambassador following the publication of my statement of the day before yesterday. I am, of course, gratified by the expressions of friendship, esteem and confidence on the part of the Mexican Government and people for the Government and people of the United States, as well as by the declaration of Mexico's determination to honor its obligations both past and present. I need hardly reiterate my sincere belief that under these conditions a rapid, satisfactory and equitable solution of the pending problem between the two countries can be found.

DEATHS

BLOCK, LOUIS—March 31, 1938, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 82 years, Mrs. Anna Block, widow of John Block, died at her home, 1210 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. Burial at St. Peter's Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

BURRINGER, KATHERINE—March 31, 1938, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 82 years, Mrs. Katherine Burringer, widow of John Burringer, died at her home, 1210 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. Burial at St. Peter's Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPMAN, MARY—March 31, 1938, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 82 years, Mrs. Mary Chapman, widow of John Chapman, died at her home, 1210 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. Burial at St. Peter's Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

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LEADERS IN STOCK LIST EXTEND THE PRICE RALLY

Retrieve 1 to 4 Points or So of Their Recent Sharp Losses—American Telephone Among Those Showing Best Tone.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Leading stocks bounded upward in today's market, extending the comeback of the preceding session by 1 to more than 4 points at the best.

Fresh buying support was attracted to the list when American Telephone, weathering the report of Federal Communications Commissioner Walker on this company's activities, put on one of the briskest runups of the two-hour proceeding. A large short-covering in this stock, built up over the past several months to sizable proportions, was a factor in the forward swing, many traders covering quickly after the opening.

In addition to the story told by the list itself, sentiment apparently was bolstered by improved hopes for congressional aid to industry generally and the railroads in particular. A slightly better peace outlook in Europe, with Italy and Great Britain seemingly about ready to sign an agreement, was also a buoying influence.

Quiet forward leanings were displayed at the start. The pace quickened at the beginning of the final hour when top market were posted. There was a subsequent slow-down and light profit selling cut extreme gains near the close.

Transactions were 603,850 shares. Rail issues followed the rest of the market and carrier bonds, along with numerous other secondary loans, exhibited strength. Commodities were a shade uneven. Wheat at Chicago dipped 1 to 1 1/2 cents a bushel at the finish. Corn dropped 1/4 to 1/2 cent. Cotton was ahead 45 to 55 cents a bale. Sterling and the French franc finished at \$4.96 1/2 and 3.07 cents respectively, both unchanged.

Report on American Telephone. In the matter of "telephone" Wall street was inclined to stress the point that the Walker recommendations regarding rate cuts and greater governmental regulation did not necessarily represent the conclusions of the commission as a whole and the ultimate verdict of this body, following its lengthy investigation, had yet to be presented to Congress.

Oils and mines were favored throughout, some of these reflecting the more conciliatory attitude of the Mexican regime on the petroleum exportation move and the prospects mining properties might be exempt from seizure by the Southern republic.

Conspicuous shares on the climb included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, T. C. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Standard Oil of N. J., Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, Western Union, Westinghouse, du Pont, General Electric, Santa Fe, Great Northern and Eastman Kodak.

Overnight Developments. Market analysts studied trade surveys estimating steel sales during March ran from 15 to 20 per cent better than February, although the recovery was not up to normal expectations for the month. In view of the widespread recession, though, the figures were interpreted as fairly satisfactory.

Steel authorities were said to be encouraged by growing signs large inventories in the hands of industrial consumers were rapidly dwindling. Holdings by jobbers were believed to have shrunk considerably, with substantial replenishing orders seen as likely within a month or two.

While the Federal Reserve Board reported a drop of 17 per cent in department store sales for the week ended March 26, it was pointed out that the decline from a year ago was partly because Easter this year is three weeks later than in 1937.

Day's 15 Most Active Stocks. Sales, closing price and net change of the 15 most active stocks: U. S. Steel 14,200, 42 1/2, up 1 1/2; Chrysler 13,800, 41 1/4, up 1 1/4; Yellow Truck 11,000, 10 1/2, up 1/2; N. Y. C. Central 10,600, 11 1/2, up 1/2; Anaconda 9,800, 25 1/2, up 1/2; Gen. Elec. 9,400, 21 1/2, up 1/2; Beth. Steel 9,300, 48 1/2, up 1/2; Int. Nickel 2,800, 42 1/2, up 1/2; Gen. Motors 8,200, 28 1/2, up 1/2; U. S. Rubber 8,000, 24 1/2, up 1/2; Radio 7,800, 5 1/2, up 1/2; Consol. Edis. 6,800, 19 1/2, up 1/2; Kennecott, 6,500, 31 1/2, up 1/2; Am. Rad. Std. 6,000, 10 1/2, up 1/2; Repub. Stl. 6,700, 13 1/2, up 1/2.

FOREIGN MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—In quiet trading, wheat futures closed 1/2 to 1/4 higher, while in response to a firmer position of Australian shippers' offers and reports of heavy frost in some sections of the American cotton growing belt.

Cotton moved off 4 to 5 points in sympathy with ease of overseas markets. Hedging met trade calling. Business was quiet, mostly by professionals.

London and Paris—Markets are closed on Saturday.

COMMODITY INDEX AVERAGES

Other statistics showing economic trend.

TREND OF STAPLE PRICES

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Associated Press daily staple price index of 25 basic commodities:

	1937	1938	1939
High	74.37	82.14	89.22
Low	68.83	71.82	73.44

(1938 average equals 100.)

STOCK PRICE AVERAGES

(Compiled by Dow Jones.)

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Industrials	106.98	104.85	105.13	+0.09
20 Railroads	26.60	26.13	26.48	+0.05
70 Stocks	33.73	32.89	33.47	+0.05

(Compiled by the Associated Press.)

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Industrials	53.4	53.1	53.0	+0.1
15 Railroads	13.8	13.7	13.7	+0.1
80 Total	36.6	35.7	36.4	+0.2

(Compiled by the Associated Press.)

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Industrials	53.4	53.1	53.0	+0.1
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(Compiled by the Associated Press.)

TODAY'S NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Total sales today on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 603,850 shares, compared with 569,220 yesterday, 1,383,370 a week ago and 643,050 a year ago. Total sales from Jan. 1 to date were 63,142,240 shares, compared with 162,757,948 a year ago and 185,836,835 two years ago.

Following is a complete list of transactions, giving sales, high, low, closing prices and net changes:

Stocks and Ann. Div. in Dollars.	Sales in 100s.	High for Day.	Low for Day.	Close for Day.	Ch'g. for Day.
Adams Exp.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
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Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
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Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
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Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S. Pfd.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+0 1/2
Adams Exp. S.					

DIET HARSHIPS

By LOGAN CLENDENING, M. D.

AN OBESSE person is sick and when on a reducing diet is a patient. And as in every other form of treatment, the psychology of the patient must be considered.

There must be a will to reduce and this must not be just a superficial piece of lip service. The people who want to reduce but tempt so easy when a maroon road is in sight, do not get far.

You must realize that there are hardships associated with reducing and you must be prepared to face them. I know that the breakfasts do not sound very inviting and that you get hungry. But there is no royal road to the goal.

And the goal is very satisfying. There is an enormous amount of comfort in being down to normal or near normal weight again. You look better, you feel better, your clothes don't bind you any more. As soon as they begin to see results, the reducing patients are willing to go on, but at first the discouragements are many.

There is a mental state of neurosis which has been described particularly in obese persons, called "anhedonia." It consists in a diminution, even to the point of disappearance, of satisfaction normally obtained from life activities, and in a distortion of appetites and desires. The obese person sees himself or herself as not very attractive to members of the opposite sex, and as cumbersome in going about the duties of life. Real enjoyment of food disappears, but with it, paradoxically, the appetite is increased.

THE APPETITE in these people, indeed, may be enormous and nagging. A method of treatment that has given a great deal of satisfaction is the use of benzodrine sulfate, which, by its actions in the gastric juice and stomach movements, regulates appetites. It should be used under the advice of a physician.

Following is a diet for Monday:

BREAKFAST: Applesauce, one slice gluten toast and golden spread butter, one glass milk, black coffee.

DINNER: Beef bouillon, one slice veal, boiled beets, one slice soybean bread and golden spread butter, agar jelly (tablespoon agar jelly, one cup of water, one-half grain saccharin, one teaspoon lemon juice—practically no food value); black coffee.

QUESTIONS FROM READERS—T. Y.: "Is insanity hereditary? Would it be safe to marry into a family where there is insanity?"

Answer: In most cases insanity is hereditary. It certainly would not be safe to marry into a family where there is insanity. We may not be able to control our own heredity, but we can certainly control the heredity of our children.

The Bride

By Emily Post

Dear Mrs. Post: AM wearing a street dress and a hat with a little veil. In other words, I am not going to look much like a bride. But I should like very much to carry a white family prayer book, which has been carried by all the brides in my family. They, however, have all dressed in white and wore veils. Do you think it very unsuitable to carry this book?

Answer: I would rather suggest that you put a temporary cover on the book, of velvet or of brocade or of whatever would be most becoming in color to your dress. You probably covered your school books in this same way.

Dear Mrs. Post: The question of bag and gloves grows in importance every day as my wedding approaches. I don't think it would have been half as difficult arranging to be married dressed as the traditional bride. But instead I am dressing in ordinary afternoon clothes, as is my attendant. We are having about 25 or 30 relatives and friends at the church. We are having corsages instead of carrying bouquets. But this leaves our hands absolutely unanchored unless we may carry bags. Our dresses both have sleeves just reaching below the elbows and no doubt gloves would look better than without. Wearing gloves will present no problem for my attendant, but what can I do about mine? If I rip the ring finger, as I believe customary, when the bride is wearing real wedding clothes, then I can't use these same gloves on our wedding trip. It seems such a waste of money to buy two pairs of gloves for the same dress. So, will you write about the bag and gloves?

Answer: Under the circumstances you should wear gloves. It should not be difficult to pull your glove off, especially if you take your time to do this. Then hand it to your maid of honor. It is quite all right for you to carry a bag if you want to, and if you do you hand this to your maid of honor with your glove. On the other hand, you might follow the direction given in the answer above and cover a prayer book in material that goes with your dress, and carry that. Regardless of what you choose for yourself, however, your maid of honor should carry a bag.

Cook-Cooks

By Ted Cook

AUNT BELLA IS BUSY SPREADING SUNSHINE.

NOTE—Aunt Bella has been staying up all hours of the night reading and rereading Dale Carnegie's book on how to make friends and influence people. She is now a changed woman, as evidenced by the poem she has left, along with an apple, on the editor's spike.

Some people do not have time, in their scramble for riches and money, to call friend and neighbor "Dearie" and "Honey." Won't take the trouble, whilst grubbing for wealth.

To stop a lone stranger, say, "How is your health?" No time for flattery... shame, double shame!

That is no way to play life's daily game! Stop, in your hurry; pause, as you say to some neighbor, "Let's go to a show!"

Or if the stranger's a lady, perchance, Ask her to go to some hot spot and dance! Let's all exchange favors, greetings and jokes; Step up and get chummy; Aunt Bella's "just folks!"

LAMAR'S WINCHELL.

(Lamar, Mo., Democrat.)

Lila Huffman leaning on her elbows on the counter at the Dixie Cafe... Miss Hazel Bennett munching candy... Mr. Bob Barth wanting to know what was wrong with our face—seems a little printer's ink got out of place... Charlie Layton tugging away on a new pipe or else Charlie keeps it mightily well polished... George (Two-Step) Boss sees he thinks he'll dig out his old Kodak with the flash-lighting equipment some of these days... Charlie Perkins says he knows very little worth telling and nothing worth printing. Okay, Charlie...

According to the Hollywood Reporter, daily trade magazines for the motion picture business, several studios carried handbills on payrolls, to save employees from wasting time trying to figure wages, during the Santa Anita meet.

It may mean the beginning of a new era of efficiency in Hollywood—studios may find it more profitable to stop making pictures and make book.

They could pipe those big salaries right back into the till.

Of course studio managers would have difficulty... trying to find ways to give relatives better odds.

South's Play Excellent in Making Slam

But He Should Have Bid No Trump Instead of Spades, Says Expert.

By Ely Culbertson

DEAR MR. CULBERTSON: This deal came at a party, at which they were giving a prize for the first slam bid and made, and because of its novelty I am sending it to you. I am South.

North dealer.

Neither side vulnerable.

♠ A J 10 9 8

♥ A K Q 10 7

♦ K 8

♣ 10 8 5 3

♠ K Q

♥ J 9 8

♦ J 7 6

♣ A K J 9 7 3

♠ A K J 9 7 3

♥ A K J 9 7 3

♦ A K J 9 7 3

♣ A K J 9 7 3

♠ A K J 9 7 3

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GRANDE DAME OF MUSIC

Dr. Frances E. Clark, Who First Suggested National Conference, Still Active at 74

By Marguerite Martyn

Rarely can a woman in one lifetime see an idea of her own, once set in motion, produce results so stupendous as that of Dr. Frances Elliott Clark when she thought of establishing a regular periodical conference with other music teachers.

It was her suggestion to a group of 64 music supervisors meeting at Keokuk, Ia., in 1907, that started the Music Educators' National Conference, which has grown into the largest musical organization in the world. It brought to St. Louis some 2000 delegates, along with nobody seems to know how many student bands, orchestras and choral groups that have been filling our ears with music wherever we've turned in downtown hotels and at the Municipal Auditorium all this past week.

"It was no vague idea," said the venerable grande dame of the convention with pardonable self-satisfaction as she gazed over the crowd of music devotees of all types and ages milling through the Jefferson Hotel lobby, "but a real flash of inspiration, a vision such as I've been visited with more than once in my life, that got this thing going. A group of us had gone to Keokuk to investigate a music theory being promulgated by Philip Hayden." It had to do with numbered series of tone length patterns within the measure (if the interviewer got her technicalities right).

"The theory proved disappointing, though Hayden was an inspiration to us then and afterward. Our whole meeting was inspirational and I was moved to say, 'This conferring together on our teaching problems is so life-giving, let us form a permanent organization.' Although younger generations in the conference may not be familiar with why the body was called a conference instead of an association, federation, organization, or what not, it was my use at the time of the word 'conferring' that gave it its name."

Dr. Clark, with 23 years of teaching and executive experience behind her at that time, as supervisor of music in the public schools of Milwaukee and as vice-president in charge of the music section of the National Education Association, already was equipped to swing an organization into being. It should not conflict with N. E. A. music programs, she insisted, but should be more inclusive, taking in musical education not alone in public schools but in private institutions, colleges, universities, any organization, and training for sacred music in church choirs, Catholic, Protestant, or of whatever sect.

She became first president of the Conference and claims she is the only member who never has missed a meeting. Nine of those original "Keokukers" recognized as the founders were present at the Conference this week and were honored at a banquet Tuesday evening, with Dr. Clark making a speech, reviewing the growth of the conference from its inception.

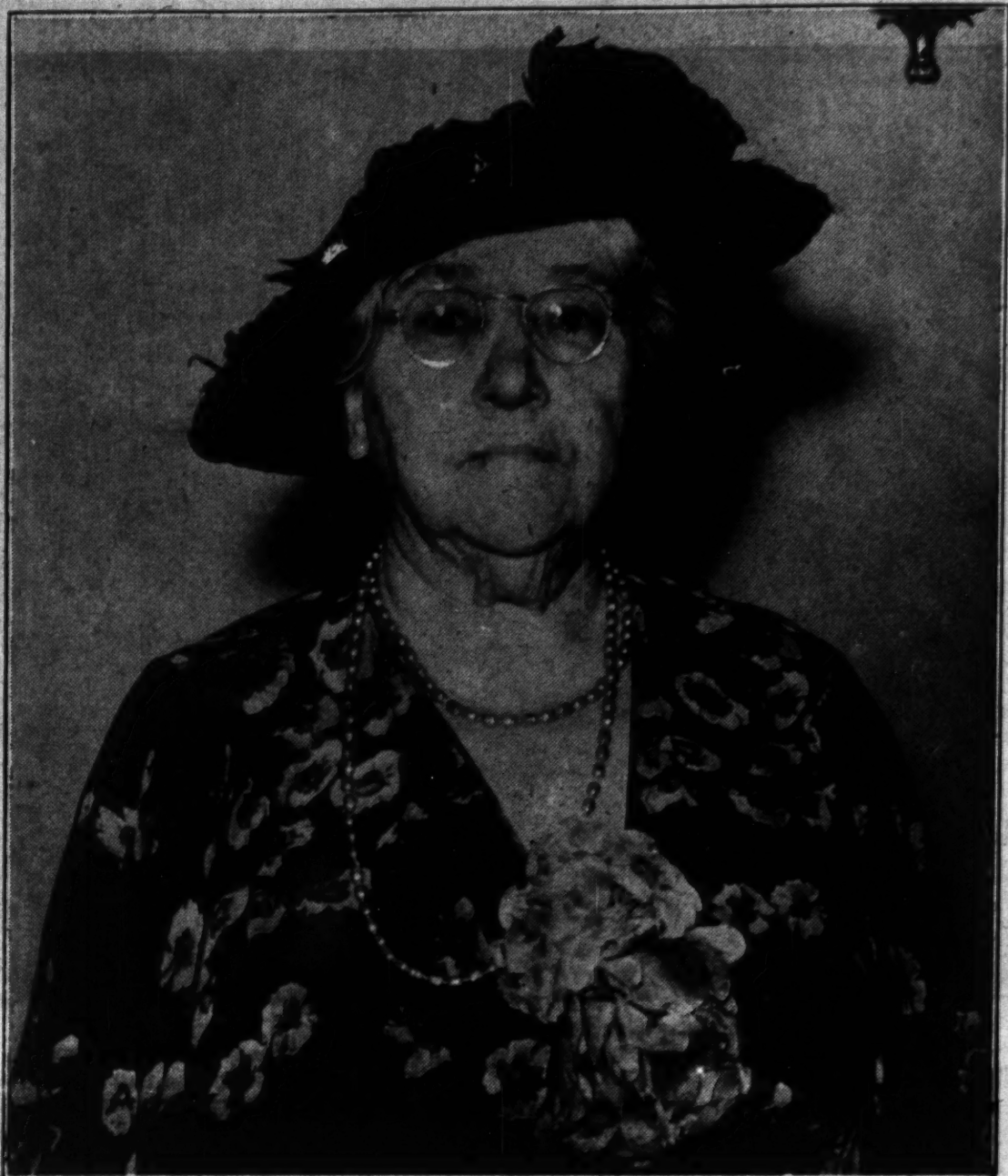
"Though ripe in years, blessed with extraordinary vitality and 'buoyed up,' as she says with the spirit of music itself she was equal to pushing through the crowded messianic floor, being stopped to shake hands upon every side, and attending a continuous succession of meetings in jaunty hats and frequent changes of costume. Stepping right along with it, she was far more impressed than if pushed in some other manner."

Keeping in the vanguard of the movement when music went technological, Dr. Clark, without sacrificing her chosen educational field, but enlarging it, in 1911 resigned as supervisor in Milwaukee and went to Camden, N. J., to open the educational department of the Victor record manufacturing, later to become the broadcasting system known as Radio Corporation of America. "It was I," she frankly admitted, "who discovered the educational possibilities of the use of recorded music." She organized music appreciation courses, doing research, writing text books, training lecturers, selecting compositions for the records with which the Victor company pioneered the introduction of music teaching by way of records and radio into schools.

In 1926 she retired with the title Director Emerita conferred upon her by the management of R. C. A. Victor. But that does not mean she has become inactive in musical education, she would have you know. Right now she is revising the textbooks by which music appreciation courses are guided.

It is a career that began 54 years ago when, left a widow at 30 with a child yet unborn to support, she was obliged to cast about for a means of livelihood and decided on her voice as her chief asset for capitalization.

"It was a good and happy choice," she now says jubilantly. "An avocation proved to be my vocation. In purveying music, the greatest of the arts, to children, what greater happiness could one have? Oh, I have witnessed discouraging disturbances in the world of music," she amended. "It has seemed at times that people could only be attracted by those modern eruptions



DR. FRANCES ELLIOTT CLARK—"NOT ALL MODERN HARMONY IS BAD."

regional conferences to adequately cover the whole United States.

When canned music came in and later radio people were saying, "What's the use of our being performers or giving our children music lessons, since we can hear the best there is by pushing a button or turning a dial?" Music teachers were despairing of their profession and instrument manufacturers falling in business. Dr. Clark was there to tell her associates, "This is only a passing phase. Hearing good music they couldn't otherwise hear, even in remote country communities, will create greater and more widespread interest in music. It is going to give impetus to the individual desire to make music for oneself."

"I was right," Dr. Clark said in an interview. "For a time there was interference by the mechanization of music dissemination, but last year more pianos were sold, and makers of other instruments did greater business than in years past. Teachers are increasing as evidenced by the enormous and growing yearly attendance at our conference. More young people are becoming performers and participating in instrumental and choral groups than the world has ever known. The radio and the records themselves are making a market for musicaliana."

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of diseased minds expressed in the cakewalk, jazz, swing. About the cacophony which would seek to startle people out of their senses, rather than serve legitimate improvement and development of good music, and all the iniquitous aims that bid for the enthusiasm of youth, I have worried a good deal. But really I have witnessed these musical derelictions from afar.

"Mind you, I acknowledge the world moves and that not all modern harmony is bad. Some of it is altogether lovely. But I cannot see reproduction of the sounds of industry as being in the spirit of the music who create only beauty. However, in a period of almost 25 years of training a talented staff of lecturers and teachers and the selection only of musical material that would uplift and educate young people, concerned only with standards of educational value, I have been spared. I haven't even had to think of the sins committed in the name of music."

High spots in her career, Dr. Clark recounts, are being sent as a delegate to the National Conference to London in 1929 to co-operate with Percy Scholes in forming the Anglo-American Music Conference; the awarding in the same year of her degree of doctor of music, the first time ever conferred on a woman; by Temple University in recognition of achievement in public school music; her commission as director in chief of the Temple of Music at the San Francisco exposition in 1915; her presence at the original meeting and collaboration with Mrs. Theodore Thomas at the Chicago World's Fair, 1893, in forming the Federation of Music Clubs of America.

Graham Gems
One cup graham flour.
One cup flour.
One teaspoon soda.
One-fourth teaspoon salt.
One-fourth cup dark brown sugar.
One egg.
One cup sour milk.
Three tablespoons fat, melted.
Mix ingredients and beat together for one minute. Half-fill greased muffin pans and bake for 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

Squabs on Toast
Always a happy thought for the formal spring luncheon. Split squabs through the back and the breast with a sharp knife. Dot well with butter and place on a greased broiler. Broil until nicely browned all over, turning so that all sides are uniform. Season with salt and pepper and serve on slices of hot buttered toast garnished with mushrooms and parsley.

Food Value in Milk
When a recipe calls for milk, do not think it economy to use half milk and half water. You are taking away nutriment from the dish and at the same time making it less inviting. Use the milk; there is no food any more valuable to the system.

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Children Take All Promises Very Seriously

Those Kept by Parents React Favorably to Training.

By Angelo Patri

MOTHER had promised Benji that she would take him to the Zoo Saturday afternoon right after lunch. The time had come and Benji stood waiting, counting the minutes, in the doorway. The telephone had rung just as they were about to start, and he heard mother saying, "I'm sorry, but I cannot go. I have had an engagement with Benji this long time. We are just starting out for the Zoo. No, no, sorry. I couldn't break an engagement with Benji. Ask me another time. Good-bye."

"Did you want to go with me, Charlotte very much, mother?" "Why, no. Why should I? I planned to go out with you, couldn't break an engagement at a moment's notice like that. Anyway, I wouldn't think of pointing you like that. It would be unpardonable. People have to keep their promises."

"I'd excuse you, mother, if you really wanted to go, you know." "Yes, I know, dear, but I wouldn't want to be excused for less something very serious was up. Come along now. Let's go to the old camel. And the bears, your hanky?"

Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

(Copyright, 1938.)



Popeye—By Segar

"Pull in Ya Fingers, Pappy!"

(Copyright, 1938.)



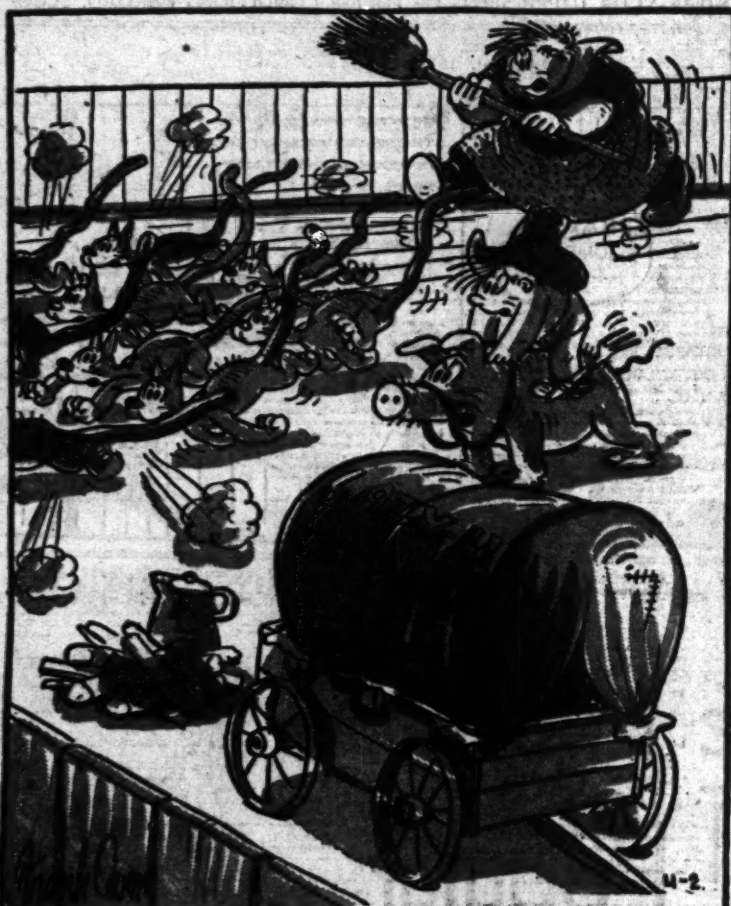
Henry—By Carl Anderson

(Copyright, 1938.)



Jasper—By Frank Owen

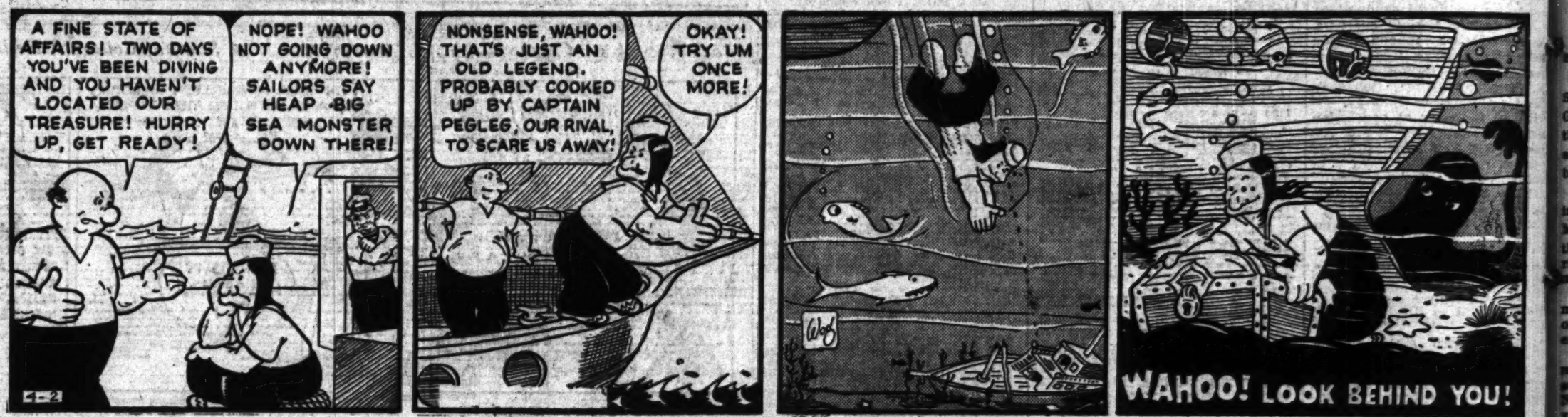
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Big Chief Wahoo—By Saunders and Woggon

The Lurking Shadow

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Li'l Abner—By Al Capp

Feather-Tree Well, Boys

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Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

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Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

Too Much of a Blow

(Copyright, 1938.)



Blondie—By Chic Young

Anyway, He'll Be in the Red!

(Copyright, 1938.)

